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Insect Control, Uinta  
1935 Report

Provo, Utah  
October 15, 1935

REGIONAL FORESTER:-

Enclosed herewith is report in duplicate on the Uinta Insect Control Survey, covering the main lodgepole areas on this Forest.

In addition to the areas covered by this survey and report, there is some scattering lodgepole in the West Fork of Duchesne, which has been cruised for beetle infestation. Very few new attacks have been found there and there is probably not over 25 bug trees in the entire area. These are mostly along the main creek and should be treated not later than next spring if funds or labor are available. There is also a patch of lodgepole in Currant Cr., but so far no insect infestation has been discovered, although it has been closely examined for evidence of beetles.

A survey has been made of a beetle infested area of limber pine in White River. It contains about 100 acres of unmerchantable timber. Two strips of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres each showed 8 new attacks and 32 older attacks. There is no lodgepole within <sup>28</sup>~~40~~ miles of this area and only scattering limber pine or other host material adjacent. On account of its isolation, small area and low value as timber, no treatment is recommended here.

As to the estimate of cost of control, it should be said that some of this work can be done by ERA labor, thus reducing the amount of funds needed. We have no CCC camp reasonably close to allow the use of that class of labor on the job. We have already found it difficult to secure the local experienced insect control men under the ERA wages and setup. It is believed therefore to do the entire job, we should have \$1,000, or as much thereof as possible to secure, for supervision and for the hiring of more experienced men in the crews.

To date there has not been favorable conditions for fall burning and some or most of the treatment may have to be done next spring. This will depend on the weather to follow in the next few weeks. A crew has been organized to work on Tabby Mtn. where an unusual condition has been found to exist. The infestation is in large, over-mature, thick-barked trees without the usual signs of beetles other than fresh sawdust on the ground and only an occasional small pitch tube near the

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base of the tree. If these trees are not spotted before snow falls, those infested will be hard to detect. The crew will, therefore, make a 100% cruise to spot all such trees and treat them as conditions become more favorable.

There has been a heavy loss in alpine fir during the last 3 or 4 years over most of the Forest, apparently by Dryocetes sp., but because of the widely scattered distribution of this species and low value generally, no control is believed possible, or recommended. No serious damage by other species of insects has been reported or noticed by Forest Officers.

Enclosures

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F.S.